

VOL. VIII—NO. 52.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HE DIED IN FLAMES

Frightful Death of a Colored Rape Fiend.

HIS VICTIM LIGHTS THE MATCH

Ed. Coy Outrages a Farmer's Wife—He Is Tied to a Tree, Drowned With Oil and Remains Alive.

TEANAKWA, Ark., Feb. 20.—Ed. Coy, who outraged Mrs. Jewell, the young wife of a respectable farmer last Saturday, was discovered this morning at the home of one Gaines, colored, four miles north of here where he had a mistress who gave him away to a white neighbor. When the message reached town, a posse immediately went out and brought Coy to the Jewell farm where Mrs. Jewell without hesitation identified him. The wretch was then returned to town and a heavy guard was placed over him until other poses could be called. At 2 p. m. the other poses were in. The leaders decided to hang Coy on a telegraph pole on Broad street. When the crowd divided their purpose, 3000 voices yelled: "Hanging is too good for him; burn him." The prisoner was rushed to a grass plot just outside the town, where they strapped him to a tree and coal oil poured over him in liberal quantities. At the request of the crowd, Mrs. Jewell herself applied the match. In a second the poor wretch was one mass of flames. He retained wonderful nerve throughout and died in about twenty minutes. All is quiet tonight.

MET A FIERY DEATH.

Little Ones Perish in an Ironwood Blaze.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Feb. 20.—One of the most appalling catastrophes in the history of this city occurred last night. A store building whose first floor was occupied by Charles Bedard as a saloon, Charles Delongchamp, wife and six children residing in the second story, was burned to the ground. Albert, Marie and Charles, aged 7, 5 and 2 years respectively, children of the Delongchamps, were burned with the building. The mother, with a two-week-old babe in her arms, and the two older children were rescued with great difficulty. The fire which originated in the kitchen, was caused by the explosion of kerosene, and spread like a flash through the fire-trap building, and the terrified children rushed in all directions. When taken from the burning building and questioned as to where the youngsters were likely to be found, the frantic mother could give no clue, as she had become separated from them in the dense smoke. The firemen and citizens fought the fire with renewed vigor, but it was of no avail, and on-lookers stood when it became apparent that the little ones were doomed. The remains of the children have been taken from the ruins, two being found close together, about ten feet from the front of the building, and the third thirty feet away in another portion of the house. Several prominent citizens were seriously burned while attempting the rescue of the little ones.

HAS CHANGED HIS MIND.

Governor Winans Denies the Request of Detroit's Citizens.

LANSING, Feb. 20.—Governor Winans today replied to the citizens of Detroit who petitioned him to instruct Attorney General Ellis to take charge of the Considine cases there, that the time of the attorney general was now fully occupied in conducting state cases proper, and if he took charge of the Considine case, these would be to be deferred, and they were of quite as much importance as the Detroit cases. Besides, Judge Chambers and the board of judges of Wayne county had written letters to his excellency endorsing the integrity and ability of prosecuting Attorney Burroughs of that county and the latter had signified his willingness to allow all bills certified as correct by Mr. Burroughs. He pays a compliment to the Wayne county bar and says the presiding judge has authority to appoint a prosecuting attorney if for any reason the present officer does not serve; and in the present state of affairs he sees no good reason for complying with the request and respectfully declines.

It is difficult to conjecture what influence has wrought such a marvellous change in the convictions of the governor, but it is possible that James A. Randall, counsel for one of the Considines, could throw some light upon the subject.

AT THE REFORM SCHOOL.

A Grand Rapids Boy Dies—An Employee Discharged.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 20.—Patrick Burns, a fifteen year old boy at the State Reform School, sent from Grand Rapids, died of peritonitis last night. Mrs. C. D. Rockwood, superintendent of the reform school dining room, was incriminated by Superintendent Wood today, and Miss Maggie Burns, of the auditor general's office, appointed to fill the vacancy. The resignation of the latter to the democratic administration is not announced.

MICHIGAN LABOR REPORT.

City Lots Equal the Farming Lands of the State in Value.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 20.—The report of the Michigan state labor commissioner was issued today. It shows, among other things, that women workers average 79 cents a day; that 67 persons own one-third of Detroit, with its 225,000 population, and that the city lots of the state, which cover about 100,000 acres, are worth as much as the 1,100,000 acres owned by the 1,100,000 farming population.

CHUCK FULL OF OZONE.

Physicians Warned to Look Out For Influenza.

LANSING, Feb. 20.—Dr. Baber, secretary of the state board of health, says that the excessive amount of ozone now prevailing the atmosphere indicates

that an epidemic of influenza is about to sweep over the state and physicians will do well to take notice. The presence of the gas is determined by a scale running from eight to ten, and the registration is taken upon what is called litmus paper in connection with appliances for the purpose of the capital. The average for the past twelve years has been but three and one-half and it seldom reaches six. Yesterday it was as high as seven, and the doctor says this high registration has heretofore invariably been followed by such an epidemic. He attributes the excess to the abolishment of gas which destroys it, and the substitution of electricity which generates it.

ELECTROCUTION PAINLESS.

Dr. Lockwood Lectures on the Death of Kemmler.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—At a meeting of the New York Microscopical society last night Dr. Samuel Lockwood read a paper on "The Blood of Kemmler After His Electrocution." Dr. Lockwood showed on a screen photographs of blood corpuscles taken from Kemmler's body, head and lower limbs. He said that it was worse than useless to argue that death by electrocution caused less pain than death by hanging. Death by electrocution was instantaneous, and, while in many cases after hanging the heart did not cease to beat for fifteen minutes, when death occurs by electrocution the heart ceases beating instantly.

CAUGHT IN A SLIDE.

A Train on the Valley Road Buried by an Avalanche of Clay.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 20.—An accident of unusual character occurred today on the Valley railway a short distance north of this city. As a heavy freight train was passing through a deep cut, a mass of clay weighing hundreds of tons slid down from the top of the cut and struck the engine and forward cars. It swept them from the track and buried them beneath an avalanche of dirt. The cars were crushed and the engine rendered a useless mass of twisted steel and iron. It was almost miraculous that no lives were lost. The engineer and fireman had warning enough to save themselves.

ENDORSED THE COMMITTEE.

Louisiana Democrats Will Have Two State Tickets and a Hot Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—After an almost continuous session lasting twenty-four hours the Foster alliance combine of the democratic faction decided at 9 o'clock tonight by an almost unanimous vote to endorse the action of the conference committee which provides for white primaries for two state tickets of the separate factions to be voted for direct, not by delegates to another convention. The time for holding the primaries and other details will be arranged shortly. The faction fight at the primaries is expected to be a lively one and will probably develop a good deal of bitterness.

DENOUNCED THE BOODLERS.

Ashland Business Men Demand an Investigation.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 20.—A mass meeting of citizens was held tonight to take action on the corruption among county officers. Mr. Hunt presented a resolution demanding Judge Parish to summon a grand jury at once. Earnest speeches denouncing boodlers and endorsing the resolutions were made. The resolution was adopted unanimously and will be presented to the judge by a committee of representatives of business men Monday.

DETROIT JOURNAL SOLD.

President Palmer Buys it at a Mortgage Sale.

DETROIT, Feb. 20.—The Detroit Journal was today sold under chattel mortgages aggregating \$61,000 in favor of the World's Fair President Palmer. The paper was bid in by William Livingston, Jr., representing Mr. Palmer.

Fatal Wreck in South Dakota.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Feb. 20.—Particulars were received here this morning of a fatal wreck on the Elkiron road, near Southwick, late yesterday afternoon. A train ran into cattle upon the road, and six cars were thrown from the track and wrecked. The conductor, named Hanson of Chadron, and the only passenger, Commissioner Humphreys of Custer county, received fatal injuries.

Ulster Members Approve the Bill.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The News says: "The Ulster members have imparted to Mr. Balfour their general approval of the Irish Local Government bill together with the opinion that it is advisable to withdraw the clause investing the judges with suspensory power over the councils and the transfer of power to assess damages for malicious injury or murder from the grand committees to the county court judges."

Engineer Killed.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20.—An engine on eastern express of the B. & O. railway jumped the track at Seller's Grove, nine miles west at 9 o'clock tonight. It rolled down a forty-foot embankment. Engineer Mahan was instantly killed and Fireman Donahue seriously injured, but no passengers were hurt. The accident was caused by a coupling's breaking. None of the cars left the track.

Senator Blair a Candidate.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 20.—Ex-United States Senator Henry W. Blair, who has been counted upon as an advocate of President Harrison for a re-nomination, has declared himself a presidential candidate.

For the Trial of Field.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Two hundred jurors have been summoned to appear before Justice Van Brunt in the court of oyer and terminer on Monday, when the trial of Edward M. Field will be begun.

Four New Cases of Typhus.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Four new cases of typhus fever were discovered today among the Russian immigrants quarantined at No. 5 Essex street. They have been removed to Roosevelt hospital.

Will Sail For Europe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Secretary Foster will leave Washington Monday afternoon for New York, and will sail for Europe the following morning in the steamer Spre.

HILL FEARS A BOLT

Tammany Delegates are Divided Against Each Other.

PLOTING AND DISCORD RIFE

An Opposition Meeting Will be Held, and There May be an Irreparable Split in the Regular Convention.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—In anticipation of the democratic state convention, to be held here Monday, speculators have engaged rooms in boarding houses and fitted them up with cots and have sold them out in advance to lodgers. A week ago one man leased all the unoccupied rooms in five houses. Today he is fitting them up with temporary beds, and says he will clear a pile. Albany has never seen such crowds as are expected to begin coming tomorrow, with the Tammany braves. Preparations have been made for the holding of what will probably be an opposition convention. The leaders of the Cooper union movement have hired a hall on State street. In this place will meet the committee of fifty from Brooklyn and New York and about fifty more protestants against the early convention from other parts of the state. Their proceedings, it is expected, will be conducted just the same as those of a convention. As the state committee is to meet at 10 o'clock Monday morning, the protestants will get together before that hour and appoint a committee which will draft resolutions of protest and present them to the state committee. Some of their friends, who are delegates to the regular convention, will also be asked to present these resolutions to the whole body delegates. The one hundred and fifty will then wait in the hall an answer from Harmanus Bleekerham. It is likely that they will get tired before the answer comes, for the regular leaders are not inclined to recognize them in any way.

Timid Ones Are Nervous.

Some of the timorous ones believe that a plot is hatching to cause discord in that convention itself. If the resolutions offered by the anti-Hill delegates are rejected they believe that these men may refuse to take any further part in the proceedings and walk out of the hall in a body and join the opposition in Van Vechten hall, whence a call may be issued for the holding of another convention or general meeting shortly before the date set for the national convention at Chicago. This prospect of an opposing gathering of the anti-Hill men is the only subject talked of. Not since 1879, when John Kelly and the Tammany men refused to support Lucius Robinson, has there been a bolt from a democratic convention. The leaders here all feel that such a move as that, such a split, no matter how small it might be, would have more effect on the party leaders outside this state than any number of mass-meetings and protests, no matter how large a body of voters they might represent. Consequently there is much conferring going on as to how such a move may be headed off.

Of all things just now that Senator Hill most dreads is a split or a bolt from the convention, and yet that is just what seems likely to occur. The Cooper union men may show after all that they know a thing or two themselves about practical politics. Some talk is heard about the choice of delegates-at-large, but it is nearly all talk. That part of the state is not yet made out and will not be till the last moment. The names of John Boyd, Richard Croker and Edward Murphy, Jr., and some Brooklyn man to be named by Hugh McLaughlin, are in the air tonight, but there are not many who think that either Mr. Murphy or Mr. Croker will go as delegates, except from their own districts.

DINING CAR WRECKED.

Rock Island Passengers Escape Disaster in a Collision.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 20.—The dining car Vendome was wrecked in a tail-end collision by a freight engine on the Rock Island road one mile west of Ottawa at 8:30 last night. The night was very dark and rainy, and this, together with the fact that a sharp curve occurs just east of the scene of the accident, was responsible for the collision. No one was hurt save the fireman of the freight engine, who, with the engineer, jumped the passengers were badly shaken up, and the Vendome and the freight engine are ruined, the engine running its full length into the car. Had the train not been vestibuled great loss of life might have occurred, as the passenger train was standing still and the freight was running forty miles an hour.

MAY STRIKE TODAY.

Demands of Indianapolis Street Car Employees Refused.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—President Frenzel at 12 o'clock gave his answer to the demands of the street car men for the reinstatement of six discharged employees and for a horizontal increase in wages of 1 cent per hour. He refuses both demands except as to the reinstatement of one man. He claims that the increase asked for would increase the car service expense \$15,000 annually. The employees say they will strike tomorrow, but this is to be decided at a meeting of the brotherhood tonight.

RAVAGED BY YELLOW FEVER.

The Epidemic Growing Worse in the Argentine.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentine, Feb. 20.—Yellow fever has broken out here and the rate of mortality is increasing daily. GRAYQUEL, Ecuador (via Panama), Feb. 20.—M. Maydioux, a French consul, is among the latest yellow fever victims. The fever, mortality is decreasing daily and every effort is being made to effectually stamp out the disease.

Have Struck Natural Gas.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 20.—A syndicate of Canadian and Pennsylvania natural gas men have been boring for gas for the past two weeks at Mimico, a small place seven miles from Toronto. It is reported that they have been successful, and that the well is now gushing at the rate of 15,000,000 feet per day. The gas is said to be of excellent quality for illumination and food.

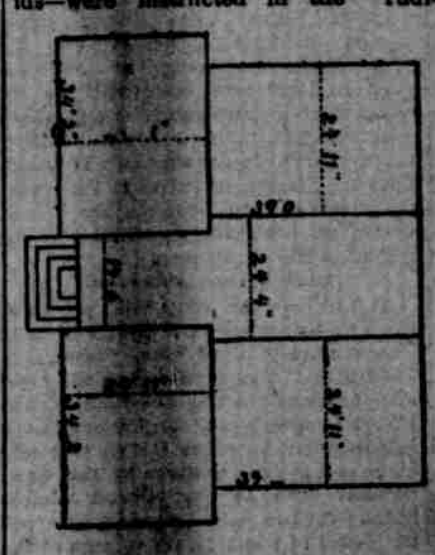
PRIDE OF THE CITY

The Splendid Advantages Offered in the Schools.

HOW THEY HAVE BEEN BUILT

Opinions of Leading Citizens Upon the Present Plans—They Favor Bountiful Provisions for Primary Schools.

From her earliest infancy, Grand Rapids has shown a praiseworthy interest and a broad liberality in providing for the educational wants of her children. Just as soon as the "first settlers" decided to make this part of the wilderness their home, they began to make plans to give their boys and girls the best possible advantages in the way of schooling. At that time there was an Indian mission school on the west side, and to it many of the little newcomers were sent, those living on the east side having to cross the river in canoes. In 1835, a school exclusively for white children was kept by Miss Emily Guild in a building on Waterloo street, and there the little Guilds and Clark names well known in early Grand Rapids were instructed in the "rudiments."



PLAN FOR ALL WARD SCHOOLS.

ments." Other private schools followed Miss Guild's example, all of which met with varying degrees of patronage and success. In 1855, the first school district of Grand Rapids was organized, and its boundaries defined. The district was a large one, comprising about half of the present site of the city east of the river, but there were not children enough in it to warrant the hiring of a teacher until two years later, and it was two years more before a school house was built, school being held in the meantime in a building on Prospect hill. In 1837 the first public school building of Grand Rapids was erected on the north side of East Fulton street, nearly opposite the seat of Jefferson county, and almost identical with the present school now stands. This marked the beginning of the public school system of the city, and the more school rooms by acquired, and the plans for greater accommodation finally crystallized in what was known for years as "The Old Stone School House,"

and which was situated just west of the present high school building. It was quite pretentious, accommodating at one time several hundred pupils. The building was a substantial one, and did good service for many years. But again came the cry for "more room" and the structure was pulled down to make room for the building that, in its turn, will soon be discarded for something better.

From that time to this, the history of the schools has been one of rapid growth and of constant demands for more and better accommodations. Fortunately the people have been wise in their selection of men for trustees, and neither money nor trouble has been begrudged to put up buildings that would be a credit to any city. The result is that Grand Rapids is way ahead of many of her larger sisters both in appearance and the equipment of her schools. The greatest care has been taken to make the heating, lighting, ventilation, and all the sanitary conditions, as nearly perfect as possible. Architecturally there is some variety in the buildings now standing, but for the future they will be built upon the same general plan, the board having found that an architect is rather an expensive luxury, and that the sameness of buildings situated a mile or more apart is not going to affect the aesthetic tastes of the citizen too seriously. The plan adopted combines all the good features of all the good plans, and is well suited to the health and convenience of the pupil. The rooms are big, well lighted and well ventilated, and too many children will not be crowded into one room. The stairs are broad and easy to climb. The plan calls for eight-rooms, but it is so arranged that it will be very easy to build on four additional rooms without making the building look like an architectural monstrosity. As will be seen from the plan, the front rooms project on the sides. If it ever becomes necessary to make an addition, it will be done by building rooms at the rear that will correspond exactly with the front rooms. Much attention has been given to the proper lighting of the rooms.

All Authorities Agree

That the light should come from only one direction, and that it should fall over the left shoulder of the child. The proposed plan will allow such an arrangement in every room, for it is the intention to panel the side windows in the front rooms up to a transom. Every detail has been carefully thought out by those having the matter in charge, and for that matter the plan is not exactly an untried one, it being practically the same as the one upon which the Madison avenue school is built.

One serious objection presents itself in looking over the plan, and that is the lack of closets for hanging wraps. Instead, racks are placed in the halls and used for that purpose. The odor arising therefrom on wet soggy days is something awful, but teachers say the hall racks have several advantages over the closet system. More air circulates in the halls, there isn't the same chance for those who are so inclined to puff, and it is easier to watch the children and keep them from getting into a frolic as they take off or put on their wraps.

So large is the school population of Grand Rapids that in spite of the thirty school buildings now occupied, it has become necessary to build five more buildings immediately to meet the demands. At present every school room in the city is crowded, and a very large number of children have to be accommodated in blocks and houses far distant from the school to which they belong. This state of affairs does not exist in any one part of the city, but is general.

To meet the demands upon them for more school room, the board of education has petitioned the common council to bond the city for \$115,000. Of this, \$55,000 will be expended in building the central school building, which has already cost \$55,000. An eight-room building will be erected at the corner of Grandville avenue and Hall street, at a cost of \$15,000.

The Need is Urgent.

When completed, there will be an occupant for every seat. A building to cost the same amount, and for which there is just as urgent a need, will be put up on the lot at the corner of Widom and West Leonard streets. Other eight-room buildings will be built on the Sibley street site (in the Eighth ward), and in the southeast end of the city near the old fair grounds, and costing \$15,000 and \$12,000 respectively. \$9,000 will be spent in making a four-room addition to the Wealthy-avenue school and in remodeling the building now standing—putting in new floors and making other needed improvements in heating, lighting, ventilation and so on.

Something will have to be done about a school at the north end in the Fifth ward. Twelve thousand dollars has been appropriated for the building, but the site for the same has not yet been fully decided upon and cannot be until certain litigations now pending are decided. If the supreme court decides that the last quarter of a mile legally belong to the city, the site already chosen by the board will be on the extreme north limit of the city—a poor position for a school, which should be where the center of the district from which it expects to be supplied. The board proposes to issue \$115,000 worth of 4 per cent bonds. Of these, \$25,000 will be payable in fourteen years, \$25,000 in sixteen years, \$25,000 in seventeen years, \$12,000 in eighteen years, and \$28,000 in twenty years.

The City School Debt.

The city already owes \$237,000 for schools—\$199,000 in city bonds and \$38,000 for the schools acquired by the recent extension of the city limits. As nearly equal instalments of this sum are due every year from now until 1912, the burden of paying it will fall but lightly upon the city.

A canvass of the leading taxpayers of the city failed to elicit anything but approval of the proposed issue of school bonds. Grand Rapids certainly has reason to be proud of the willingness of her citizens to open their purses for such an object. They may object to paying her streets; they "kick" about an expensive lighting system, but they are perfectly willing to spend any amount of money in building new school houses.

Among the taxpayers who expressed vigorous opinions on the subject may be mentioned Henry Spring, who said: "For my part, I'd be willing to bond the city for twice the amount, if it were at all necessary. The children deserve to be housed for in the best possible way. It won't hurt the city to pay the interest on those bonds, and by the time they are due there will be 150,000 people in Grand Rapids to pay them instead of 80,000 as there now are."

S. F. Stevens, when asked for his opinion, said: "Never object to judicious taxation, and school taxes are very just. There is much more to be gained in bonding the city for lower lights than for school houses, in my judgment. Schools, engine houses and such are necessities, and should be well equipped. Cities are apt to be too backward rather than too forward in regard to such matters."

H. J. Hollister: "The school trustees tell me that in asking for \$115,000 they have only just begun. No one should raise the slightest objection to it, either, but should be glad to help pay for such a noble project. But I am of the opinion that more money should be expended on the lower grades and less on the upper. As I understand it, the object of the public schools is to give a good common education. Let those who wish for higher education obtain it in some other way—work it out for themselves, if their parents can't give it to them. But let the most money, the finest equipment, and the best possible teachers, be put into what might be called the primary grades."

C. G. Swensberg: "It is a grand thing for the city—provided the funds are put into the hands of honest, practical men who know how to handle money. Too much money can not be expended in educational interests—if it is wisely expended."

WANT BIG DAMAGES.

St. Paul Street Car Conductors Bring Suit Against the Company.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 20.—The St. Paul City Railroad company was surprised yesterday afternoon by six remarkable suits for \$20,000 by men who were until yesterday in its employ. Superintendent Sloan charged six of the oldest men on one of the west side lines with conspiring with conductors on connecting lines to defraud the company by turning in transfers wrongfully prepared and used in place of money collected as fares from passengers. He discharged them without giving them the privilege of making any sort of defense or explanation. The conductors claim they could easily have explained matters, but that the slanderous accusation of the company's agent will act as a bar to their securing employment here; hence the suit.

Russia to Apologize.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The St. James Gazette says that negotiations which are being conducted between England and Russia in regard to the exclusion by Russian officers in September last of Captain Youngblood from the Pamir, point to a settlement favorable to England. The Russian authorities have investigated the affair and have concluded that their officers acted precipitately, and Russia now shows a desire to make reparation. It is expected, the paper adds, that apology compatible with the dignity of both countries will be tendered to England by Russia.

Heavy Snow in England.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The great snow storm in Great Britain has seriously interfered with cable communication with the United States and other countries. The Western Union's business is greatly impeded. Officials state that the storm is the most severe the company has ever experienced.

WOMAN IN THE CASE

Deacon Was Warned by a Jealous Courtship.

MRS. DEACON HAS VANISHED

Story That, With Her Children, She Has Started for England, Has Reached to America.

FAIRB, Feb. 20.—Interest in the Deacon-Abeille tragedy has in no way diminished. The report that there was another woman in the case and that this woman notified Mr. Deacon of his wife's infidelity seems to be correct. The woman is said to be a cousin, moving in high circles in this city and who was deeply enamored of Emily Abeille, the man shot by Mr. Deacon. M. Abeille, it appears, neglected the courtship and followed Mrs. Deacon about, thus arousing the jealousy of his former love, who caused him to be watched, with the result that she was able to notify Mr. Deacon of his wife's infidelity and to enable him to surprise her almost in the arms of her lover. According to the Fairbairn story of the tragedy Mrs. Deacon made her husband believe that M. Abeille had left Canada, but he still remaining suspicious, announced his intention of going to Monte Carlo. In stead of going he remained in Canada until evening, and just before midnight returned to his hotel.

He Lingered Several Hours.

He went to the room, heard voices inside, then getting his pistol and meeting the hotel manager, said: "Follow me," and forced his way into his wife's room. Finding no one there except his wife, he went into an adjoining parlor where he discovered M. Abeille hiding not behind a chair, as stated, but behind the sofa. He discharged three shots from his revolver under the sofa, severely wounding M. Abeille, who, however, succeeded in getting away and returning to his own room in the hotel, where, after great suffering for several hours, he died.

Mrs. Deacon and her four children to the surprise of everybody, have mysteriously and completely disappeared. They vanished from the Hotel Metropole during last night and according to one rumor, are making for England, from which country they will take a steamer for the United States entering upon the books under some assumed name.

Another report says that Mrs. Deacon and her children are now concealed in the house of a friend at Antibes, fifteen miles from Nice.

Still another rumor has it that Mrs. Deacon was driven to Antibes, where she was rapidly transferred with her children to a second carriage, which was hastily driven to the seashore where a fishing boat was in waiting. Mrs. Deacon is said to have embarked on board this small craft and to be making her way toward some port where she expects to throw off all clue to her identity and whereabouts.

Mr. Deacon is still under surveillance at Grand Rapids according to the latest dispatches, awaiting every movement to be released on bail.

WILL TALK ABOUT SILVER.

Foster to Confer With Free Coinage Senators Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A meeting looking to a monetary conference will be held at Secretary Foster's residence in this city Monday morning. Secretary Foster, Senator Teller, Senator Aldrich and perhaps other prominent public men, representing both sides of the silver question, will attend. It is understood that the meeting is for the purpose of effecting a compromise by which the administration will lend its efforts to calling an international monetary conference if republican senators, who favor the free coinage idea will agree to prevent the passage of a free coinage bill this session. The house being democratic, the administration cannot make advances to members of the majority in that body. It is evident from the fact that Senator Teller, one of the most prominent of free coinage advocates, has been invited to the conference that the administration believes the passage of a free coinage bill is probable, and that in order to save embarrassment, it is best to endeavor to effect an understanding, by which the president may see his way clear to act without causing dissatisfaction in the republican party.

MICHIGAN CLUB BANQUET.

The Speakers Left Washington Yesterday—Personnel of the Party.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The final preparations for the congressional trip to Detroit are all completed, and the party will leave at 3:45 this afternoon in the private car of General Sewall of the New Jersey Central railroad. Senator Washburn found himself obliged to give up going, and the party consisted of Senators Dolph, Perkins, McMillan and Stockbridge. Representatives Burrows and O'Donnell, Colonel Wm. B. Thompson, formerly of Hudson, and Private Secretaries Bates and Olds. The party will reach Detroit sometime Sunday afternoon.

EIGHT THOUSAND IN LINE.

Mrs. Harrison's Last Reception a Colossal Affair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Harrison gave her last public reception this afternoon beginning at 2. At that hour the line extended from the executive mansion up Pennsylvania avenue to Seventh street. Fully 8,000 people attended.

Did It Out of Spite.

EAT CLAUDE, Wis., Feb. 20.—Messrs. Heister and Sommermeier, of the pearl-button factory, gave bonds of \$1,000 each for their appearance before the federal grand jury on the charge of violating the contract labor law. The two foreigners who made the complaints against the company were put up to it by parties who had a personal spite against the pearl-button factory.

Gold Going to Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Additional gold, to the amount of \$300,000, was taken early this morning for shipment to Europe; thus \$1,000,000 in all went today. Half this amount went on the steam ship La Georgia. This is the first large shipment of gold since last July. The steamship Servia carried \$177,000 in silver to England this morning.